

IN THE SPECIFICATION

Please amend the paragraphs of the specification as follows:

Please replace the paragraph on page 3, beginning on line 3, with the following amended paragraph:

An embodiment of the invention provides a method for receiving, at an access terminal, messages that have been forwarded from a second (e.g., IS-2000) radio network to a first (e.g., HDR) radio network. In accordance with the method, a session is first established between the access terminal and the first radio network. During session establishment or thereafter, the access terminal ~~indicates~~ indicate to the first radio network an interest in receiving unsolicited messages from the second radio network, and may further indicates an interest to be paged for a particular set of service options. The access terminal typically also registers with the second radio network even when it is tuned to the first radio network. Thereafter, the access terminal can receive encapsulated messages from the first radio network. Each encapsulated message includes an unsolicited message from the second radio network that has been forwarded to the first radio network.

Please replace the paragraph on page 3, beginning on line 35, with the following amended paragraph:

The encapsulated message can include, for example, an ~~Access Terminal Identifier~~ access terminal identifier (ATI) Record field indicative of an address of the access terminal, a Message ID field that indicates that the message is an encapsulated message, and a message field that consists of the encapsulated message itself. Other message formats can also be used.

Please replace the paragraph on page 5, beginning on line 9, with the following amended paragraph:

FIG. 1 is a diagram of an embodiment of a communications system 100 that includes a high data rate (HDR) radio network 120 deployed in conjunction with a wireless telephony radio network 122. HDR radio network 120 can be implemented based on the designed described in

the aforementioned U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 08/963,386, now U.S. Patent No. 6,574,211, issued on June 3, 2003, and can be used to efficiently transmit packet data. Telephony radio network 122 can be a CDMA, TDMA, or GSM radio network and can conform to any set of standards (e.g., IS-95, IS-2000, and so on). In a specific embodiment, telephony radio network 122 is a CDMA radio network that conforms to the IS-2000 standard. HDR radio network 120 can be used to support wireless Internet services in fixed, portable, and mobile environments, and CDMA radio network 122 can be used to support voice and other services.

Please replace the paragraph on page 5, beginning on line 21, with the following amended paragraph:

The dual deployment and use of the HDR and CDMA radio networks can be achieved as described in U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 09/575,073, entitled "HIGH DATA RATE WIRELESS PACKET DATA COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM," filed May 19, 2000, now U.S. Patent No. 6,574,211, issued on June 3, 2005, assign to the assignee of the present invention and incorporated herein.

Please replace the paragraph on page 6, beginning on line 20, with the following amended paragraph:

Although HDR radio network 120 can conform to the same model as CDMA radio network 122, there are no dependencies between these radio networks. HDR radio network 120 can thus be deployed independently from, in conjunction with, or integrated with CDMA radio network 122. Various deployments of the HDR radio network using various architectures are thus possible, some of which are described in the aforementioned U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 09/575,073, now U.S. Patent No. 6,894,994, issued on May 17, 2005.

Please replace the paragraph on page 7, beginning on line 7, with the following amended paragraph:

FIG. 2 is a block diagram of an access network 200 that includes one or more radio networks interconnected to one or more service networks. The radio networks can include HDR radio network 120, CDMA radio network 122, some other radio networks, or a combination thereof. The service networks can include PDSN 160, MSC 170, some other service networks,

or a combination thereof. Radio networks 120 and 122 provide radio access for the access terminals within these networks. PDSN 160 provides packet data services to the access terminals and performs conventional network access point functionality such as, for example, Point-to-Point Protocol (PPP), RADIUS protocol, and mobile IP protocol. These radio networks and service networks are described in greater detail in the aforementioned U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 09/575,073, now U.S. Patent No. 6,894,994, issued on May 17, 2005.

Please replace the paragraph on page 8, beginning on line 24, with the following amended paragraph:

Session configuration are described in further detail in a document entitled "HDR Air Interface (HAI) Specification," hereinafter referred to as the HAI Specification, and in U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 09/499,196, entitled "METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR PROVIDING CONFIGURABLE LAYERS AND PROTOCOLS IN A COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM," filed February 7, 2000, now U.S. Patent No. 6,539,030, issued on March 25, 2003, and assigned to the assignee of the present invention. Both of these documents are incorporated herein by reference. The HAI Specification document has been provided to the standard body (3GPP2/TSG-C) and is the basis for development of a final standard.

Please replace the paragraph on page 9, beginning on line 37, with the following amended paragraph:

Once a session has been established with the HDR radio network, the access terminal can exchange data with the HDR radio network. Prior to a data exchange, a connection is established with the HDR radio network, if none is currently established. Via the connection establishment, the access terminal is assigned one or more traffic channels to be used for the data exchange. Thereafter, data can be exchanged between the access terminal and HDR radio network and between the HDR radio network and the PDSN. The established connection can be ~~[[tear]]~~ torn down, as directed by either the access terminal or the HDR radio network, or automatically after a particular period of inactivity. Any number of data exchanges can occur while the access terminal has an established session with the HDR radio network.

Please replace the paragraph on page 10, beginning on line 17, with the following amended paragraph:

Once the access terminal has been registered with the CDMA radio network, the CDMA radio network knows the existence and ~~whereabout~~ location of the access terminal but may not be aware of its communication with the HDR radio network (nor would this be necessary, in accordance with the invention). From the viewpoint of the CDMA radio network, messages are being processed in the normal manner. Thereafter, messages from the CDMA radio network can be forwarded to the access terminal in one of various embodiments.

Please replace the paragraph on page 12, beginning on line 11, with the following amended paragraph:

Table 1 shows a specific embodiment of a message format for the encapsulated messages. In this embodiment, the encapsulated message includes three fields: (1) an ATI (Access Terminal Identifier) Record field, (2) a Message Identifier (ID) field, and (3) a CDMA message field. The ATI Record field includes a record specifying the recipient access terminal's address and is described in further detail in the aforementioned HAI Specification. The ATI Record field identifies the access terminal that the encapsulated message is destined for. The Message ID field indicates whether the message is an encapsulated message. And the CDMA message field includes the encapsulated message itself, e.g., the paging records of the recipient access terminal for which the encapsulated message is directed. Various other message formats can also be used and are within the scope of the invention.

Please replace the paragraph on page 13, beginning on line 32, with the following amended paragraph:

The HDR radio network can be designed to have similar "footprint" as that of the CDMA radio network. Specifically, the registration boundaries of the HDR radio network can be approximately aligned with the registration boundaries of the CDMA radio network. This can be achieved, for example, by co-locating the BTS and access points at the same cell sites and properly controlling their transmit power, as described in the aforementioned U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 09/575,073, now U.S. Patent No. 6,894,994, issued on May 17, 2005. If

the registration boundaries are approximately aligned, the access terminal can register with both HDR and CDMA radio networks upon entering the boundaries.